Amneements and Meetings.

Bestu's THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "Amy Robsatt." DALY FIRST AVENUE THEAVER -- At 1:30 and 8: "The lief.

LYCKUM THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: " La Jolie Parfu-OLYMPIC TREATER -- At 2 and S; Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER .- At 2 and S: " Davy Creekett. 858 Francisco Misserats -At 2 and 8: Birch and Wandschl.

USION SOUARE THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "The Two WALLACK'S TREATER - At 1:30 and 8; " Road to Ruin."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN -- Exhibition of Paintings. CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.-Baraum's Hippodrome. METROPOLITAS MUSEL WOY ARE. Painting, Statuary, etc. SEVENTA-PREST ERGINENT ALMORY, - Training-school

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS - Eleventh Page - 1th, 5th, and 6th columns BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS - Teath Page - 5th col

DOME AND ROOMS—Electrick Page—2d and 3d columns.
EUSINES NOTICES—Skith Page—1st column.
CHANCES FOR EUSINESS MED. Eleventh Page—1st column.
COPARTNESSIP NOTICES—French Page—2d column.
DENTISTED—Eleventh Page—2d column.
DENTISTED—Tenth Page—3th and 6th columns.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Fifth Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

6th columns.
Efforement House—5th and 6th columns.
Fennyment Hersenth Page—6th and 5th columns.
Fennyment Elesenth Page—6th column.
Helf Winten, Malles—thereth Page—6th column: Fomales—Liventh Page—6th column.
Hours—Carriages, Harnes, &c.—Elegenth Page—2t column.

Halles Elerena.
Houses, Carriades, Basselloures, Carriades, Basselloures, 2d column.
2d column.
Carriades Elerenth Page 4th column.
Carriades Structures, 5th columns.

Horeus-Eleventh Policy and Common.

INFRECTION-Highth Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-Highth Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-Highth Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-Highth Page 4th column.

INFRECTION-Highth Page 4th column.

INFRECTION-High Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-High Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-High Page 5th column.

INFRECTION-HIGH PAGE 5th Column.

MINICELLASEO(S-Element) Properties column: Proceeds
Fuge-tra, 5th, and 6th columns.
Missis at 185 ft 0 ft 185 ft column.
New Pertie arions—Fights Fuge-2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th

Real Estate For Salts-Crit-First Prox-2d column: Proxest Prox-2d column: Proxest Prox-2d column: New Jakes 2 20th Prox-2d column: New Jakes 2 20th Prox-2d column: Colver Prox Prox-2d column: To Exchive a Partie Prox-2d column: To Exchive Prox Prox Prox 2d column: Exchive Notices Proxib Prox-2d column.

Salts by Atorios Frank Prox-2d column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Ionth Fage—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Serecth Fage—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Serecth Fage—6th column.

SITIATIONS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Fage—4th column.

FIFFANDOAYS AND BALLEGOAYS—Tenth Fage—6th column.

ELEVENTH Fage—1st column.

STEAMORS, OLLAN—Night Fage—4th column.

STATIONINY—Eleventh Fage—1st column.

STATIONINY—Eleventh Fage—1st column.

SUNKER EXTREMY—Life of the Tage—3th column.

STATIONERY—Recent Page—15; Commission of the Recent Page—31 column.
FRACHERS—Fighth Page—5th column.
FO LET, CTIV PROPERTY—Fight Page—3d and the columns: BROOKINS—Fight Page—4th column; COUNTRY—Fight Page—4th column; COUNTRY—Fight Page—4th column;

Business Notices.

Oldest, Largest, and Best Accident Insurance RIESTE BROS., Philadelphia, have been Dyeing and Cleaning.- Take your Dyeing and Chapting to the New York, Dashid and Phinting Establishment, 4st Juniest, 752 Breadway, and 610 Sixth ave. New York, and 160 and 163 Pheropoutst, Broadyn. Established New York.

LIGHT, AREY, ACCESSIBLE, ELEGANI-The new offices in Terr Tunn St building, reselved of May. The test, fine-d, and, in necessarion to quality, cheapest in the city. Absolutely the proof, bard most finish, steam and guality attacts complete, baths floored with the and weinscotted in marble, two devetors side by side, separate ventilating flues for each two devetors side by side, separate ventilating flues for each two devetors side by the Tune-St. Counting Room. Half the available space altered gone.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Sabscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEGSTY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per at WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Persons modele to obtain THE THINNE is any of the ains, bonts, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will con-r a fuvor by informing this other of the circumstances.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 1,238 Broadway, eer. 31st-st., or S08 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Broaklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post Office, till 323 Washingtenest, next door to the Post Office, till Advertises of the Post Office, till Advertises of the Post Office, till

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth st.

THE TEIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign, Belgium has sent an answer to the last German note. ____ There was an explosion in an English colliery: 12 bodies were taken out and 23 still remain to be recovered. - It is supposed that Dr. Rastonl and his companions, who escaped from New-Caledonia, were drowned. Domistic.-The loss by the fire at Oshkosh, Wis.,

is now estimated at \$2,500,000. Three bundred families are rendered homeless. The bill establishing the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce was ordered to a third reading in the Schate, having been amended so as to give the Judge a salary of \$10,000, to be paid by the City of New-York. - The State Inspector bill, as amended by the Conference Committee, was passed by the Assembly. = I-and Brandt, formerly State Treasurer of Iowa, has been convicted for embezzling 1775, were the first American citizens to money belonging to the Seate. Soits were make a formal renunciation of their allegiance begun against the securities of the Auditor of Louisiana. ____ There are reports of dangerous gales on the lakes. Three fishing vessels are believed to have been lest on Lake Michigan, with eleven pen on beard. A barge with four men was lost on Lake

CITY AND SUBURBAN. In the suit against Mr. Beecher the defense rested, and three witnesses were called for the plaintiff in rebuttal. - A combination by Sound steambout lines, increasing freights over 25 per cent, was announced. —— The nomina-tions to fill vacancies to be made by Mayors Wickham and Henter caused much comment. - Mayor Congress assembled in Philadelphia. It is the Wickham and Controller Green had a sharp collision centennial of this Mecklenburg declaration in words. ____ A child was shot by criminal carelessness in Jersey City. - Cliver Charlick died Thermometer, 533, 579, the local-tender dollar at the close, 80610 cents.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts clear and warmer weather during a portion of the day, followed by light rains during the afternoon and evening.

It is reported that the long uncertainty about the Health Commission is to be ended to-day by the appointment of Dr. E. G. Janeway. If this should prove true, the Mayor will have Governor in North Carolina. rendered the city another substantial service.

The weight of opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act is strengthened by charges to Grand Juries delivered by two North Carolina Judges. Advices as to the details of these charges are meager, but they seem to be in harmony with that of Judge Emmons of Tennessee, which was recently noticed at length in these columns.

Later reports increase rather than lessen the cover from a disaster destroying property valcover from a disaster destroying property valmed at two and a half million dollars. A feature
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the statement that three hundred families who the charitable of other cities for temporary re- for it. We are amazed and shocked at

The Senate has acted wisely in reviewing its former action on the bill in relation to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and to provide for its expenses. This tribunal has become a necessity to our business community, and has greatly relieved the dockets and facilitated the work of other courts. The pending bill ought to be passed immediately and without

The full extent of the burden of debt bequeathed the District of Columbia by the Shepherd Ring may not be known for years, so carefully did the Ring cover some of their tracks; but it is already pretty clear that President Grant was about \$6,000,000 out of the way in estimating it at \$14,000,000. The people of the United States have paid dearly for the misgovernment of the District, but the chief of the plundering Ring is still high in the confidence of the President.

According to accounts received from Washington, the duty on tin cans containing lobsters imported from Canada does not appear as unjust as the Canadians would lead us to believe. They charge that the duty is virtually on the contents of the cans, and is therefore an evasion of the Treaty of Washington. As the duty was imposed on the cans themselves to equalize that which had to be paid in Maine on imported tin to be used in making cans, the charge has no foundation.

The fact that the friends of Canal Reform have carried their point in the adoption by the Conference Committee and by the Assembly of the most important provisions from the responsibility of resorting to every undoubtedly lay claim to the lion share of this work a matter for boasting.

There will be strong doubts as to the wisdom of the bill which has passed " authorizing a tax on the capital result of such taxation will be to roise the price of insurance, directly in the premiums charged by fire and marine companies, and ineffect is to place our home insurance companies at a disadvantage compared with foreign in our State finances that calls for such destructive legislation.

That is a good work which the Select Committee of the British House of Commons is doing in exposing the manner in which some foreign leans are raised in England. The summary which we give of the testimony before that committee in regard to the Santo Domingo Loan of 1869 is very significant. Out of about \$1,800,000 raised on obligations amounting to over \$3,700,000, the Santo Domingo Government received only \$250,000 in each. Possibly some just debts were paid out of the remainder, but a very large amount of it must have been squandered. It is not ratified by our Senate, we would not have been responsible for this debt, which mostly went to increase the fortunes of private per-

The first determination of the sun's distance computed from observations on last December's transit of Venus, comes from a French source. in the form of a letter addressed to the Astronomer Royal, Prof. Airy, and published by the latter in The London Daily News. The com-FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY putations are made by M. Puiseux, an astron-toward the Bad Lands, he agreed to lay the com-St. Paul in the Indian Ocean. The difference of latitude of these stations is more than 7812, which gives a pretty long base line for calculations by the Hallevan method. The result announced for the solar parallax is 8.879 seconds. This is a somewhat larger parallax than the favorite figures now in use among astronomers, though not as high as some estimates that have been made. If correct it will reduce the distance of the sun to about 91,900,000 miles. Prof. Newcomb's studies, in advance of the transit, led him to the belief that the distance would ultimately be determined between 92,200,000 and 92.700,000 miles.

> In times past there have been hot disputes between antiquarians as to the claim of the people of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, that their ancestors, gathered at Char-lotte on the nineteenth and twentieth of May, may never be answered to the satisfaction of skeptical historians of other States, but it is now generally admitted that before the Revolution began the people of Mecklenburg were distinguished for their bold bearing toward the mother country, and that on the days we have named they met and adopted an out-spoken declaration of independence, similar in purport to that signed more than a year afterward by the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. It is the which is to be celebrated with parade, poems, and orstery at Charlotte next month. These exercises will be participated in by thousands of patriotic pilgrims from all parts of the Union, but especially from the South. An interesting preface to this celebration will be found in the letter of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Virginia, printed to-day on our second page. Gen. Johnson gives a picturesque view of the scene of the gathering of Mecklenburg patriots, and a sprited sketch of their early struggles with the Royal

CONTROLLER GREEN'S PROTEST.

Controller Green has addressed a memorial to the Senate protesting against the passage of the Riverside Avenue bill, and also ngainst a bill authorizing the issue of bonds for the benefit of the Park Commissioners. We presume that property-owners generally are now willing to concede that the funded debt of the city has reached a point beyond which further inwill agree with the Controller that the exestimated loss by the Oshkosh tire. A much penditure of several million dollars, to be larger city would find it no easy task to re- raised by issuing bonds, for the construction a salary of \$1,000 a year! of Riverside Avenue, should be postponed. Some sort of reply can always be made

the readiness, nay the eagerness, with explain away the damaged flour, the worthless of the enormous debt of this city are taken wreck and rain which bankruptey, in its multiplied forms, has showered over the land, legislators, citizens, and a portion of the press, while loadly complaining of intolerable taxation, are as ready almost as ever to forward schemes which are to be paid for by mortgaging the taxes.

We beg leave once more to remind our readers that the growth of the city debt is not likely to cease for some years to come, even under the most favorable circumstances. Like some menstrous leviathan of a ship, the momentum of its moving mass cannot be arrested immediately. We have the Brooklyn Bridge and the dock improvements on our hands, several buildings to complete, and various improvements connected with the supply of Croton water to finish, all which are to be paid for by issning bonds, not to mention minor matters. During the current month eight million dollars become due from the city for State taxes, including the school tax. The city will be compelled to borrow this amount on its "reve-"nue" bonds, to be repaid, next Autumn with interest when the taxes are collected. From year to year our debts and taxes increase, while, as we now experience, our trade and other sources of income are subject to severe revulzions.

We have never considered the final purpose of all financiering to be a reduction of taxes, without regard to the future. We think any temporary hardship should be submitted to as a means of preserving good faith with those who hold the bonds and obligations of the Naof the Inspector's bill does not relieve tional, State, or Municipal Governments. To the supporters of the Ring in the Legislature speak plainly, what we dread as the result of the city's much longer persisting in the subterfuge to defeat it. Speaker McGuire may present tax-dodging policy, is that we shall some day find ourselves in a posiresponsibility; our only surprise is that he tion where it is beyond our power to pay our should have so lost self-respect as to make his | necessary expenses and the promised annulties to the holders of our bonds. Are the present taxes as high as can be paid without injury to the commercial interests of the city? We do mbly not undertake to answer the question, but if god in they are, it is suicidal to increase the debt life, fire, and marine insurance. The probable another dollar. If they are not, it is the wisest policy to increase the taxes and pay for some of our little luxuries instead of having them charged to posterity. But whose posterity directly in life companies, by reducing their will occupy New-York, if not our own? A dividends to policy-holders. The ultimate man who leaves his son an estate of ten thousand dollars, free of incumbrance, makes him just as rich as though the property were valcorporations. It should be an extreme exigency | ued at thirty thousand and morigaged for twothirds that amount. We leave it to propertyowners when they settle for their taxes a few months hence to determine whether anything is really saved by putting so large a proportion of the expenditures of the city into the form of bonds, instead of paying out and out, once

ABSURDITIES OF INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

The view of the Indian agency system given by Prof. Marsh in his testimony before the Board of Indian Commissioners, and reported exclusively in yesterday's Trinexe, merits further consideration. It has the rare quality of disinterested evidence. Neither in his expedition to the West, nor in his observation or tedian management there, nor even in his recent expositions of facts before President Grant and the officials in control of Indian affairs, does it appear either that friendship for red men or a concern for the interests of white men actuated the paleontologist of Yale College. He went in search of fossils; the live topics were an incident, an incumbrance. To overcome the obstacles which the Indians placed in his path, he was compelled to listen to their grievances; and to facilitate his own progress | tested in France and has failed. omer of the Paris Observatory, from eye ob- plaints of the Sioux before the Great Father. Not till his duty as a member of the National Academy of Sciences-a body which by its constitution stands in an advisory relation to the Government-brought the Professor to Washington, did he find opportunity to keep his promise to Red Cloud. Even his testimony before the Indian Commissioners in this city is not volunteered. Through the whole report it is apparent that the Professor regarded Indian affairs as not his business. To such facts as he had, the Board was welcome, He would give them authorities for whatever the business; he made charges against no one. Indeed, he rather regretted than otherwise that he had been drawn into these matters; they were not strictly in his line; be feared that they might interfere with what to him was far more important, the collection of tertiary bones.

But this observer, with his strictly scientific east of mind, had looked right down to the bottom of the Indian problem, so far as its workings in the West were concerned. It is to this part of the testimony of the Yale professor that we would specially direct the attention of our readers. Although the report of his remarks at that point is evidently condensed, it appears that he drew a striking contrast between the methods by which two depariments of the Government manage their business in the same field. On the one hand the officers of our army, who as a class have no superiors in honesty and honorable repute, are pinned down to the most rigorously exact accounting for every dollar and every fraction of a dollar, whether represented by goods or money, that passes through their hands. This is equally true whether the expenditure takes place under the eye of the Department at Washington, or at the remote forts in the Indian country. Under the shadow proximity of the soldiers, are the Agencies of another Department of the Government. In charge of each Indian Agency, and surrounded by a stockade which perhaps incloses the stores of one or two irresponsible traders, resides the "Agent" to whom is confided the distribution of annuities that may amount in value to hundreds of thousands of dollars in a year. In a short Winter's day, during a snowstorm, he divides these large values among the Indians. No responsible supervision, no system of cheeks and balances, no means of deof the distributor or the recipients. Who are ers are delegated ? Clergymen, for some reason crease is not desirable. We presume they unfitted to earn large salaries amid the strife

have seen how ready the Indian Office was to Whatever we may think of Indian grievances, of the stories current of their suffering and starvation during the past Winter, it must at least be admitted that these would be probable results of intrusting the issue of hundreds of thousands of dollars in annuities to superannuated clergymen, with no checks or balances on the mode of distribution.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

The repayement of some of our thoroughfares must soon be a subject of general discussion, for the condition of the streets is becoming intolerable. A bill has been introduced at Albany to provide for the repair of Fifth Avenue with stone, and another has passed the Assembly empowering the Common Council to pave or repave any street, and to specify the materials to be used. That the old systems are not satisfactory almost every one is ready to admit, and it is equally beyond dispute that we can neither afford to try any rash experiments nor waste money in temporary makeshifts. Many of us believed when the Grahamite Pavement Company proposed to undertake the work that a solution of the problem had been found; but all confidence in their project was destroyed by the questionable means employed to push it through the Legislature, and the general conviction that their bill concealed an enormous job. Those who favored them at the outset were glad when they finally failed, believing that the city had nar-

rowly escaped a swindle. Mr. Adolf Cluss, the Washington engineer who carned the respect of the country by being removed from office at the demand of Alexander R. Shepherd because he testified against the Ring in the course of the District Investigation, has written an article on "Modern Street Pavements" in The Popular Science Mosthly which seems to demand attention. He condemns the Belgian block system and its modifications chiefly on sanitary considerations. To say nothing of the irritating noise which is such a serious evil to invalids and people with weak nerves-an evil much graver than is commonly imagined-stone pavements spread disease by collecting in their ruts and joints the filth of the streets. The dirt, horsedung, and urine, diluted by the rain, form putrescent organic mire, and in hot weather give off noxious vapors and poisonous dust. The black earth saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which is always found under old stone payements, shows the infection of the sub-soil by the soakage of contaminated water. Macadamized roads have been recommended, but Mr. Class declares that they have proved signal failures in cities, being expensive to keep in repair, inconvenient, uncomfortable, and unhealthy. "Whoever is doomed to live on a 'macadamized street," he says, "needs no "description of its horrors. These streets have "justly been named crushing mills for granite." The dust arising from them is intolerable. It penetrates everything, drives through the joints of window-sashes, ruins curtains and furniture, suffocates flowers and green leaves, and being composed of finely divided stone exerts a peculiarly irritating effect upon the longs. "A little rain transforms these streets "into broad slush-beds from which everything "within reach is bespattered by the hurrying "wheels of vehicles." The Telford road, a modification of the macadam used on the

Boulevards of New-York, is also objectionable

on account of dust, and is moreover costly.

Wood, whether "treated" or not, is so gen-

erally condemned that it may be considered

out of the question. A concrete formed of

silicate of soda with Portland cement is urged

view of all the other principal systems, that "days for her husband." Of course he the city pavement of the future is the natural must be happy, however wretched he asphaltum. We must first disabuse our minds had made her lot; for bim must be wedding of the prejudice which so-called poultice pavements have given New-Yorkers against every- tations from everybody-for him who had been thing bearing the remotest external resemblance to coal tar or pitch. All those concrete abominations were predestined failures from the first. The real asphaltum is not a concrete at all. It is a porous limestone impregnated with tough bitumen by remote volcanic action, the two ingredients so thoroughly united by the slow action of centuries he stated on hearsay. He had not pried into that neither heat nor water nor the com- makes us wretched. bined action of both can render the substance brittle by separating the bitumen from the limestone. The proportion of the two components differs in different deposits; the asphaltum used in London and Paris is obtained in the Val de Travers near Lake Neufchâtel. When properly laid by experienced workmen, and without the admixture of any other substance, Mr. Cluss contends that it far surpasses every other pavement known. It is equally unaffected by extreme heat and by extreme cold. Not affording any escape to the natural heat of the earth, it is kept warm and clear from below in most cases when block pavements present an icy surface. Its smooth face is almost entirely free from abrasion either by the wheels of vehicles or by atmospheric action. It is elastic, but never becomes soft. It is easily repaired in any weather. It is clean and fit for traffic a fee hours after being laid. It has been thoroughly tested in London and Paris, and has justified the preference entertained for it. In both cities official experiments have been made to determine whether it is dangerous to horses, and the general result has been favorable to it. The smoothness of all pavements is affected by the weather, but all are not affected alike, Some are more dangerous on clear frosty days, others are slippery when it rains. The bad of those forts, and safe only because of the time for asphalt is when we have "the rare "case of a maddy street during wet weather." Mad of course is not formed on well kept asphalt pavements, but is dragged upon it from dirty cross streets. The average of accidents, taking the year through, is said to be

much smaller on asphalt than on stone. These are the principal points urged by Mr. Class in favor of the asphalt system. He admits, however, that this pavement-like all others in fact-needs to be well made, and that the easy traction on its smooth surface is tecting fraud, are present, either on the part. The downward motion of the wheels on an incline is greatly facilitated, and the resistance these "agents" to whom such unchecked pow- of the friction of the hoofs is lessened. Hence the payement must be laid with a low crown, of civilization, whose previous experience of the gutter, and the street must have an easy ansuitable for the slopes of Murray Hill. We

million dollars, it is better policy to put that supposed to be confirmed grumblers, and their be cheated by the use of inferior materials have lost their homes by the fire must look to item into the tax levy than to run in debt complaints are to be taken with doubt. We or careless workmanship. With regard to the cost it is not easy to make a very close estimate. Mr. Class states that among the various patwhich projects involving the further increase coffee, the rotten tobacco, which Red Cloud ented concrete and other pavements of Washsent to the Great Father as samples of his ington there is some genuine asphalt which up by the Legislature. Regardless of the rations. But the evidence that displays the cost, in the depreciated District scentilies, system itself is not so easily disposed of. \$4 25 per square yard, so that the price of \$6 demanded by the Grahamite Company in New-York was evidently exorbitant.

We do not look upon the opinion of one engineer, however competent, as conclusive upon a subject like this. We must settle it however some time or other, and we shall save money by doing it at once before we undertake any more extensive repairs. The best way in our judgment is to commit ample powers to the city government to look after its own streets, but to procure first a thorough report from a committee of experts-civil engineers and other scientific persons-who shall examine the result of the asphalt experiment in London and Paris, ascertain the exact truth about the disputed trials in this city, inquire into the experience of various localities with macadamized streets and other styles of pavement, and learn the proper cost of each kind. Then let the city fix the maximum price which it will pay for the work, and if patentees or companies will not accept the terms, they can let the work alone.

BELATED PENITENCE.

We tell the story as we find it in a newspaper. Twenty years ago a pair were married and came to a town in this State to reside. The union was not a happy one. He grumbled continually; he persistently abused her; and he even had a habit of beating her. Before others he was plausibly kind and affectionate; when she bore the sable and cerulean marks of his chastisement, he would say to the neighbors that dear love had fallen and hurt herself; and it was thought, when she asserted to the contrary, that she was, of course, insane. Once, by accident, he was seen by a lady to deal his wife a tremendous blow; and for this, after due judicial investigation, he was sent to prison for several months, during which, woman-like, she exerted all her energies to get him out. Just before leaving the dock for the dungeon he turned to her, and accusing her of perjury in her testimony, he bade her take notice that he never would speak to her again. This was nice years ago. After his release, they lived together, but he kept his word literally. He held no converse with her except through others. He would "tell the children to say "so and so to their mother." His usual mode of communicating with her was "to retire to 'a separate room and there issue his man-'dates" to a messenger. So he went on, the great, dumb, ugly brute, for all these yearssavage and silent, making every day a recurring torment and every hour a shameful insult.

But a better time, at least for her, came at last: she was about to die! She had been sick for weeks, with no syllable of sympathy from him, when, as he was working stelldly in his garden, the doctor and clergyman told him of her approaching departure. He burst into tears. Of course he did. He rushed to the death-bed, bellowing like a great calf. He beat over the form which he had so often beaten, still howling and weeping. He found his tongue, and he begged her forgiveness, for he knew where she was going, and the tribunal in the awful presence of which she soon might bear witness against him. And so he groaned and groveled, and crooked his knees, and said he was a wretch, while she-of course she was an angel!

It is hardly necessary for us to state that then and there this vociferous gentleman was forgiven. She clasped the hand which had been so coarsely cruel to her; she called him tenderly by name; she pardoned his trespasses, sweetly entreating him not to take on so; and a few hours before her death she declared that in some quarters, but it has been carefully the last two days, poor creature! "had been "the happiest of her life; she only wished Mr. Class concludes, after an exhaustive re- "that they might be the beginning of happy them in Lowell. garments, and fatted calves and pleasant salasuch a dumb dog to her! No doubt after the funeral he felt exceedingly comfortable, for it is so nice to be forgiven! We wish we could think of him otherwise. We should like to imagine him groaning and grievously floundering above the grave where she found the home which he refused her. But we can't. We know that he is happy, and the knowledge

POT-BOUND ROSE-TREES.

There can be no doubt that this warm and damp April air leads the mind into vague and useless speculations, just as it brings aches and laziness into the body. Out in the woods or even on Broadway a thousand odd likenesses between inanimate things and human beings force themselves upon us as at no other season. We catch glimpses of the dog or cat, or of dead wood or granite, underlying the familiar faces of our acquaintances, and find, as never before, the human element in the horse we drive or the call of the birds. The newly wakening rush of life in all material things seems to "strike the electric chain" which darkly binds us to the worm at our feet as well as to each other or to God. We shall lay down this fantastic theory, at least, to account for a fantastic likeness which annovs us in a rose-tree set out for sale near the Astor House, We have known that rose-tree as long as we have watched the shabby little woman who wheels it in her hand-cart Summer after Summer. It has long ceased to be a thing of beauty, and will be assuredly no joy to anybody now or ever. There is a good deal of hard wood about it in stiff, bare branches, the leaves are dwarfed and thin and turn hungrily to the foggy sky for warmth. The flowers are worm-eaten in the bud, and fall off before they are fairly open. It is a hardy, free bloomer, too, in its native habit, and if it could have been set out in rich loam in some sunny garden would have filled the air with its brilliant color and fragrance. It is the pot and hard earth about it that have cramped and are killing it. Now nobody could look at that bush and

not see in it a miserable photograph of Ann Pusey-or of some of her class and order; for in one respect something of a disadvantage. Ann Paseys, in our American social state, grow as thick as useless green blackberries in a wet August. Ann was born grown up. When she was a set of girl of ten she was squarebuilt, solid, honest, and painfully neat. She or horses and wagons will both slide towards grew squarer, heavier as to flesh and virtue, and with a habit of forcing her miner moralhandling property has rarely exceeded that of grade, say a pitch of not more than two per lities into view that made their weight opprescent. Asphalt, therefore, would be entirely sive to ordinary mortals. Of coquetry there was not a spark in her nature; young men

compliments; who broached occasionally ponderons topics which she had heard her father discuss-the condition of English politics or the status of the Pope in Europe-and pronounced small platitudes thereon with weighty solemnity. Young women did not like her, for she ignored fashion and beaus; she had neither small friendships, small wit, nor small malice, She was left alone, to grow into a middle-aged woman heavy and dull, with but one or two clear, genuine silver talents given her by the Master with which she could go out to noble traffic with the world, and bring Him back His own with usury. One of these was an exceptional executive ability, that peculiar quiet faculty by which some men and women can control masses of others, and enforce order and system; the other was a passionate love of children. Babies held out their arms instinctively at the first sound of her steady, tranquilizing voice, and fell asleep on her bosom; to them alone she showed tenderness and tact, even a keen sense in fun and humor, which she utterly lacked with grown people. Ann Pusey has never married. It is not probable the man exists who would so fit into her hard angles and inexorable habits as to gain her love, and she is too honest to marry without it. Anybody with ordinary perception can see the niche in the world for which she was born. Nature undoubtedly meant her for the practical homely office of matron of an asylum or hospital for children. There her skill in management, her habits of order, her tenderness, her devout piety would find ample room and employment. There are a dozen such institutions, full of friendless little children, that for the lack of women like herself, women of culture and refinement, are put under incapable control-at times ignorant and cruel control. Miss Pusey, meantime, lives with a married sister; a sort of weighty social incubus in the house and in a petty village society, a butt for the young people of the family. Her very virtues, for lack of room to expand, are hardening into narrow, obstinate peculiarities. Her religion is becoming a fixed system of trivial rules and morbid self-repression, her excess of neatness is a nuisance, her executive ability finds no other outlet than interference with a household not her own. In short, her broad sweet nature grows narrower and bitter with every Scores of Ann Puseys will read these words.

and stared bewildered at their feeble jokes or

They are not wives or mothers; they stand with empty hands, their powers failing through disuse, while places which they could fill wait for them. It is a real tragedy, but its cause is commonplace enough. Like her, they live in a village or narrow town-clique that would regard the work they crave, whatever it be, as "ungenteel." There is the sole reason and apology which they can offer when Death comes for their talents hidden in a napkin and their wasted lives.

If we should examine the rose-tree down on the street yonder, with its hard wood and meager leaves, we should find the roots had absorbed every atom of nourishing earth about them, and now lie matted and absolutely without food, walled in by the hard cheap pot.

Alas, poor roses!

A few days ago we published an interesting account of the origin and progress of the labor troubles in Lowell, Mass., the latest phase of which was a strike of 300 toule spinners for higher wages. The mule spinners were already well paid, but are better paid for striking, and the real object of this foolish movement seems to be the entire stoppage of the cotton factories. This would throw about 15,000 men out of work. That the stoppage would embarrast the laboring classes more than the capitalists is plain, because of the wellknown fact that the demand for fabrics is now so light that many mills are running merely for the sake of continuing work so long as they can pay expenses and provide employment for their operatives. In view of these circumstances, it is a favor to the unemployed in this and other cities to call their attention to the fact, as advertised to-day, that liberal wages and permanent positions are awaiting

The miseries of May Day in New-York have, of late years, been greatly exaggerated. It is probable that to-day there will be less moving than for years past. Landlords and tenants have generally been able to agree; and the reductions the former were willing to make more than counterbalanced any gains to be made elsewhere, and left the cost and worry of moving to turn the scale on the side of putting up with the old accommodations for another year. But with all its mitigations, May Day must still be to thousands of New-Yorkers the concentration of a year's discomforts.

PERSONAL.

M. P. Lanfrey is just publishing the fifth colume of his History of the First Napoleo Balzac, it is reported, left an unpublished

ovel, which has lately been discovered in Pari The father of the late James Fisk is about to visit the Holy Land, and a little New-England paper announces that it is going to publish letters concerning

Señor Castelar gave a party. It was just before he left Madrid. The society of that city surrounded him with regret for his self-oxile, and three poets read

Some inedited writings of John Locke, dealing chiefly with free thought in religion, have been discovered and will probably be printed in the biography which is about to appear.

The Crown Princess of Germany is a devoted artist, spending a great part of her hours of relaxation at her casel. She gives a great many drawings and paintings to Berlin Bazars for benevolent purposes.

The President of the Handel and Hayda Soelety-the pride of Boston-has resigned his office. Mr. Sarnes has been a member of that melodious society for wenty-three years, for four of those years at its head.

The traces of Maximilian's short reign in Mexico are rapidly passing away. Even the place in the City of Mexico which he confiscated and presented to Marshal Bazaine upon the occasion of the latter's mar-riage is now to become the site of an American hotel.

Forty-one years ago a fair bride in Fulton ounty, N. Y., received as a wedding present a large aut lelicious cheese. Since then the bride and all who atended the wedding except the groom have died, and restorday, on the forty-first anniversary of his mar-inge, the lonely old "un, his banquet hall descreed, for he first time cut and instead the lonely old cheese.

The strangely forcible oratory of Dr. Chalers has just been illustrated by a story that on one oc easion when he was powerfully demonstrating the impos-sibility of order arising out of chaos without the agency of an intelligent creator, it was observed that by degree not merely the front rows but nearly the whole class had

The fair young Sergeant Bates is turning his eye toward Canada now. He is about to carry our country's banner all the way from Windsor to foronto, to show how the Canadians are fond of us. After that he will cross the bounding deep and bear the banner from Cabais to St. Petersburg, where frantic popular demon-strations will doubtless—not await him.

The Shah and the Sultan appear to hold different views us to costly reseconsness. When the Shah went to visit him, the n, it is said, covered the grand staircase and the corridor with Scayma rues studded with preclous stones, but received his guest to the plainest does without ornament of any sort. It is not told whether the much diamonded Shah felt the snab

An aristocratic organ-grinder in Boston is described as a French baroness, speaking the purest Parisian French, and carrying about on her instrument